

NCM-301

Agenda

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- Overview
- Troubleshooting Techniques
- Tools of the Trade
- Case Studies

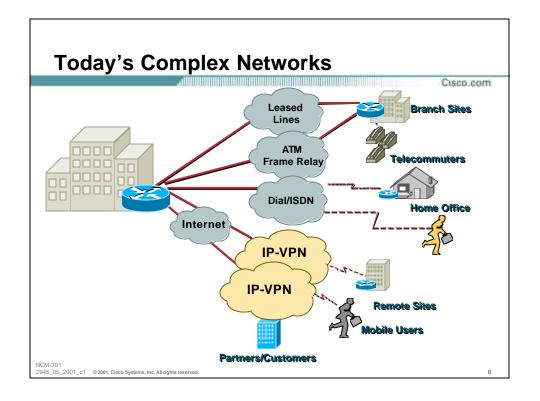
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Troubleshooting Overview

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- Troubleshooting in today's complex networks
- Troubleshooting is a two-part process

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Troubleshooting Is a Two-Part Process

Cienn nam

- Know and understand your network
- Be prepared when problems arise

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Baseline Your Network

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- Gather device software versions
 - **Show version**
 - Show module
- Gather device configurations
 - **Show run**
 - Show config all
- Gather device statistics

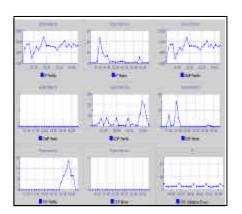
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Gather Device Statistics

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- Collect stats for utilization as well as errors
- Trend this data over time



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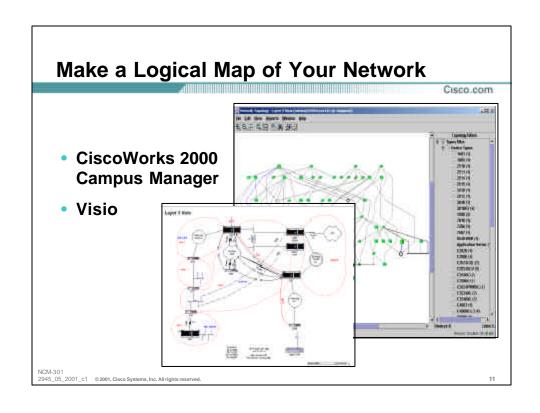
Baselining (Cont.)

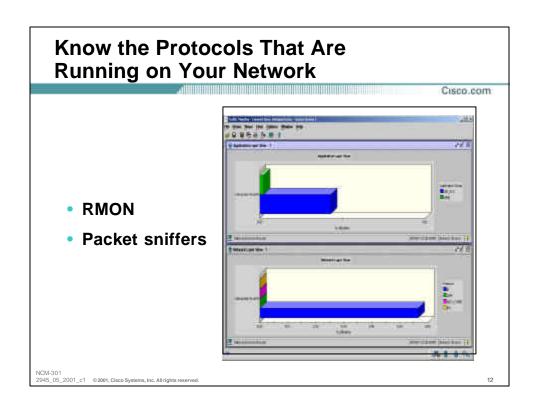
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- Make a logical map of your network
- Know the protocols that are running on your network

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So You Have a Problem

- Have your network baseline on hand
- Don't panic

Gather All Information

Listen to your users

"It's taking forever to transfer this file"

"Is the server down?"

Ask the right questions

"Do other files transfer quickly?"

"Can you connect to other servers?"

Classify the Problem

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- Connectivity
- Performance

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Causes of Connectivity Problems

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- Faulty hardware or media
- Bugs
- Backhoes cutting fiber
- Power outages

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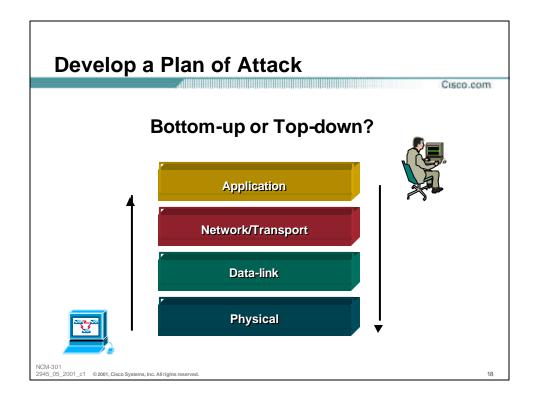
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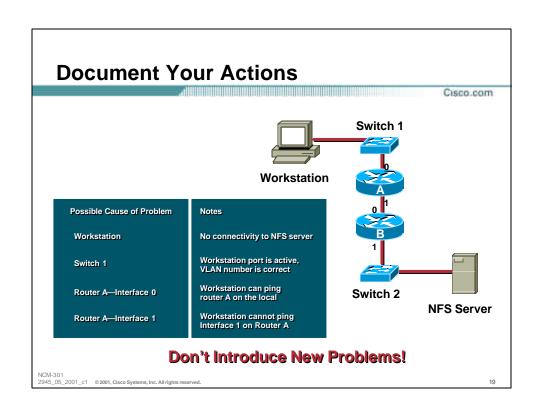
Causes of Performance Problems

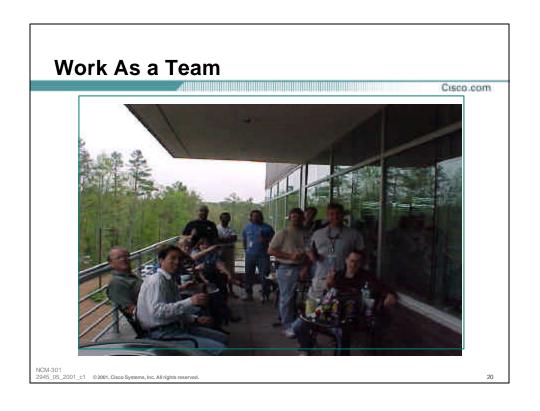
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- Network congestion
- Less desirable route to destination
- Underpowered network devices
- Network faults such as a spanning tree loops
- Network noise or errors

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Agenda

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- Overview
- Troubleshooting Techniques
- Tools of the Trade
- Case Studies

Tools of the Trade

- General tools
- Cisco-specific tools

Tools of the Trade—General

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- Ping
- Traceroute
- Pchar
- Netcat
- Nslookup
- Packet Sniffers

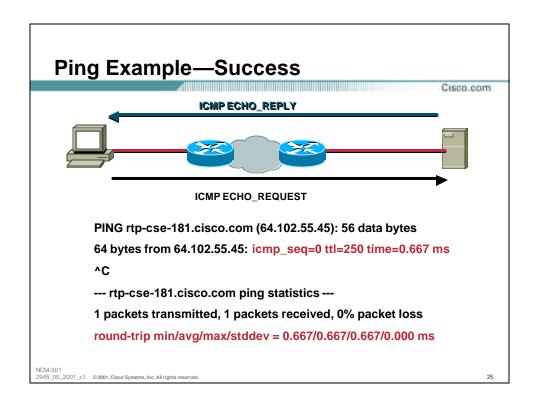
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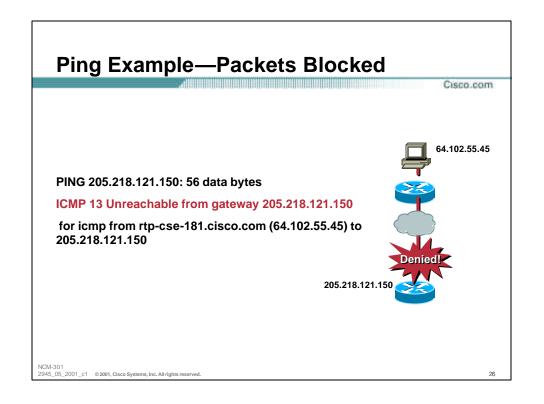
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Ping

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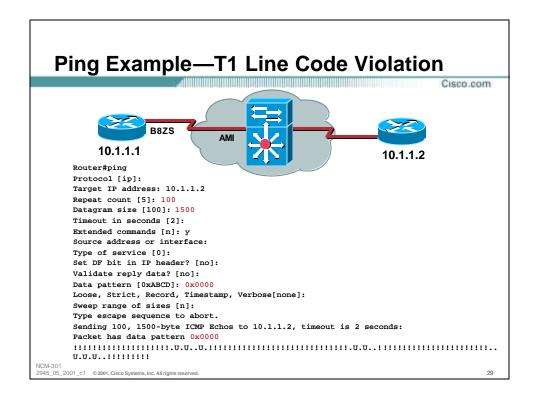
- · Everywhere you go, there's ping
- Check end-to-end network connectivity
- Baseline network layer performance
- Find data-dependent problems





··· · , p ·	s and Codes
	Cisco
ICMP Type	ICMP Code
0 – Echo Reply	0—None
3—Unreachable	0—Network Unreachable
	1—Host Unreachable
	2—Protocol Unreachable
	3—Port Unreachable
	4—Fragment Needed and DF Bit Set
	5—Source Route Failed
	6—Network Unknown
	7—Host Unknown
	8—Source Host Isolated
	9—Communication With Destination Network Is Administratively Prohibite
	10—Communication With Destination Host Is Administratively Prohibited
	11—Bad Type of Service for Destination Network
	12—Bad Type of Service for Destination Host
	13—Administratively Blocked by Filter

ing Opti		Cuero
Ping Option	OS Availability	Notes
Repeat Count	UNIX, Windows, IOS	Generate Extended Amounts of Network Traffic
		Stress-Test Response Time or Network Connectivity
Flood	Unix	Generate Packets As Quickly As Possible
	S	Get an Idea of How Many Packets Are Being Dropped
		Due to Its Danger, Usually Only Available to Super-Use
Data Pattern	UNIX, IOS	Change the Data Pattern to Test for Data-dependent Problems Such As T1 Timing or Line Code Problems
Packet Size	UNIX, Windows, IOS	Increase Packet Size to Help Identify Data-dependent Problems
		Useful for Network-layer Packet Generation
Source Interface	Unix, IOS	Verify Proper Routing
		Test That Services Like NAT Are Working Correctly



Ping Drawbacks

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- Increases network load
- Uses artificially high TTL value
- Often routers lower the priority for ping to prevent DoS attacks
- Only does network-layer checks
- Does not pinpoint network problems

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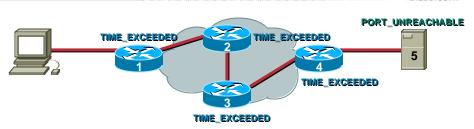
Traceroute

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- Uses IP TTL field to discover gateways **UDP** probes sent to high ports **Elicits ICMP TIME_EXCEEDED from gateways Elicits ICMP PORT_UNREACHABLE from destination**
- Narrow down connectivity issues
- Baseline network layer performance on a hop-byhop basis

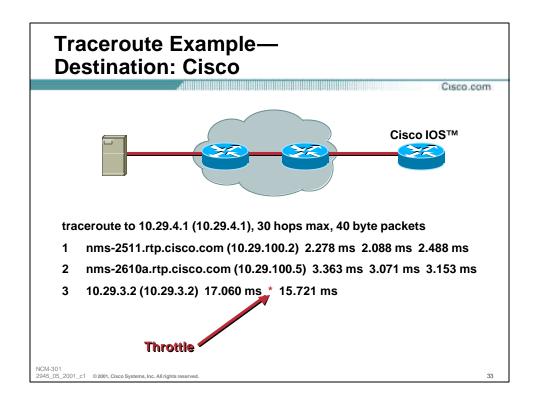
Traceroute Example

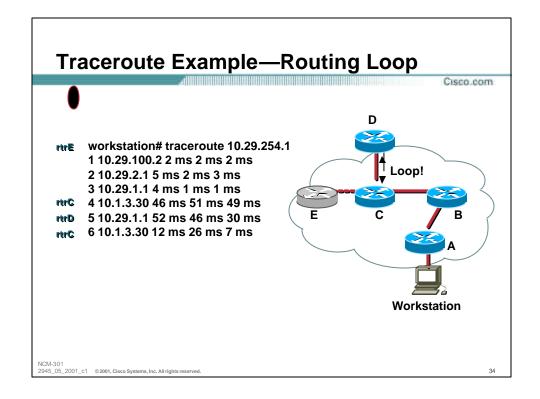
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traceroute to nms-server2.cisco.com (172.18.124.33), 30 hop max, 40 byte

- rtp5-gw1.cisco.com (64.102.55.2) 3.06 ms 0.533 ms 0.584 ms
- 2 rtp5-bb-gw1.cisco.com (10.81.254.73) 1.533 ms 0.393 ms 0.345 ms
- rtp7-lab-gw1.cisco.com (10.81.254.66) 1.482 ms 0.55 ms 0.518 ms
- 172.18.127.134 (172.18.127.134) 5.224 ms 4.94 ms 4.427 ms
- 5 nms-server2.cisco.com (172.18.124.33) 4.865 ms 5.565 ms 5.049 ms





iacciou	te Options	Cisco
Traceroute Option	OS Availability	Notes
Probe Port Number	UNIX	Useful to Change If the Destination Host Is Listening on the Default Probe Port (Usually 33434)
Maximum Number of	UNIX, Windows	Increase This If the Destination Host Is Further Away Than the Default of 30 Hops
Hops		If This Has to Go Above 64, There Is Usually a Routing Problem
Source Interface/	UNIX	Verify That Routing Works From the Given Address
Address		Verify Services Like NAT Are Working Correctly

Traceroute Availability

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- Available for most platforms
- Source code downloadable from http://ee.lbl.gov

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Traceroute Drawbacks

Cisco com

- ICMP messages may be filtered
- Different IP stacks respond differently to traceroute
- Latency figures may not be accurate with regard to applications

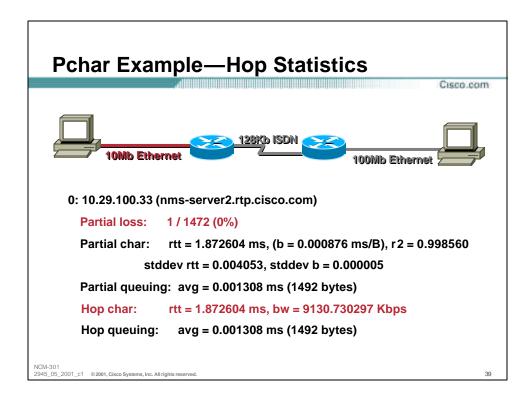
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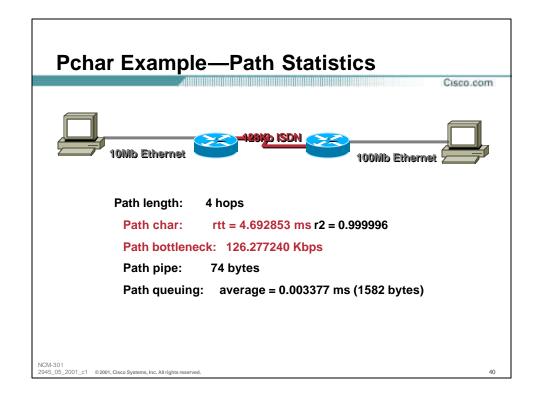
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Pchar

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- Based on pathchar (path characterization tool by Van Jacobson)
- Measures network performance on a per-hop and a total path basis
- Supports IPv4 and IPv6
- Useful in isolating performance problems





	Cisco
Pchar Flag	Notes
-с	Ignore Routing Changes
	Useful in Situations Where Load-balancing Is Used
-р	Specify the Protocol That pchar Uses
	This Can Be ipv4udp (Default), ipv4raw, ipv4icmp, ipv4tcp, ipv6icmp or ipv6udp
-s	Do SNMP Queries at Each Hop to Determine Each Router's Idea of What It Thinks the Next-hop Interface Characteristics Are
	This Option Requires the Net-snmp Libraries From ftp://ucd-snmp.ucdavis.edu

Pchar Drawbacks

Cisco.com

- ICMP messages may be filtered
- Different IP stacks respond differently to pchar
- Latency figures may not be accurate with regard to applications

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Pchar Availability

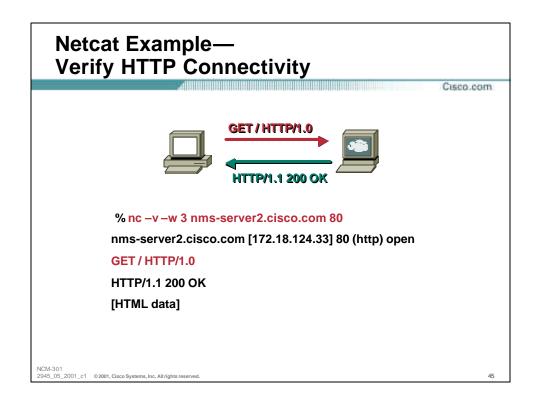
 Pchar source code can be downloaded from:

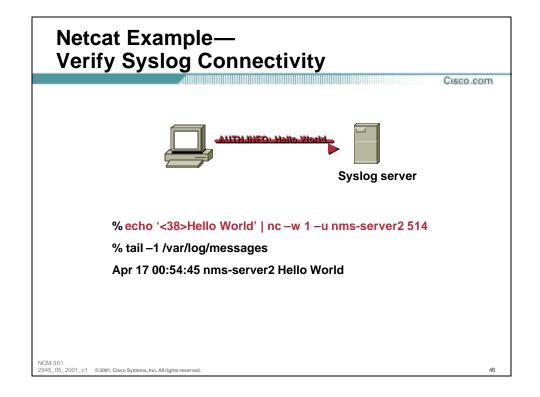
> http://www.employees.org/~bmah/ Software/pchar

 Tested on FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, Linux, Solaris, IRIX, and OSF/1 (Tru64)

Netcat

- Similar in operation to telnet
- Tests application connectivity
- Can test TCP and UDP services





	Cisco
• Use	"nc -v -w 3" for verifying TCP services
Pchar Flag	Notes
-W	Change the Network Inactivity Timeout
	Changing This to at Least 3 Is Useful When Checking Web or Gopher Services
-u	Tell Netcat to Use UDP Instead of TCP
	Netcat Will Simulate a UDP "Connection"
-1	Cause Netcat to Listen at a Given Port (As Specified With the -p Flag)
	This Option Is Useful for Creating Mock Services to Test Throughput or Connectivity
	Use With the -u Flag to Create a UDP Server
-p, -s	When Netcat Is Run With the -I Flag, Use the Specified Port and IP Addres

Netcat Drawbacks

- Does not measure network performance
- Does not attempt to isolate where the connectivity problem lies in the network

Netcat Availability

Source code can be downloaded from:

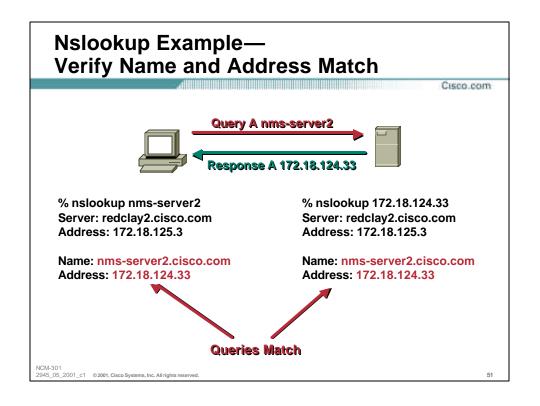
ftp://coast.cs.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/netutils/netcat/

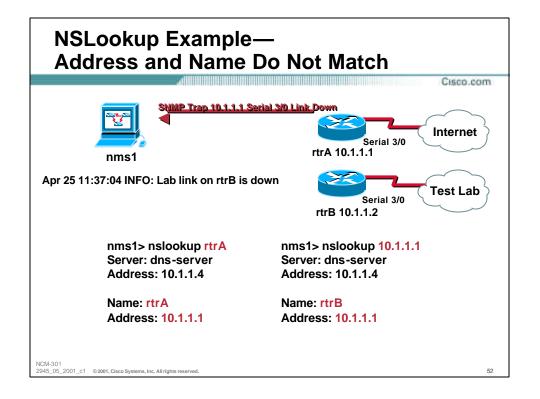
Windows binary available from:

http://www.atstake.com/research/tools/index.html

NSLookup

- Used to query Domain Name Service for IP addresses and hostnames
- Client-side DNS failures gives a false positive for a connectivity problem
- Server-side DNS failures can cause sluggish service connection times





NSLookup Options

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 Use the -qt=<query type> command line flag to test different kinds of records

Query Type	Type of Record Returned
Α	The Host's IP Address
CNAME	The Canonical Name for an Alias
MX	The Mail Exchanger for the Given Domain
PTR	The Host Name If the Query Is an IP Address; Otherwise the Pointer to Other Information
SOA	Start of Authority—The Actual Domain Name Server That Hosts the Given Domain

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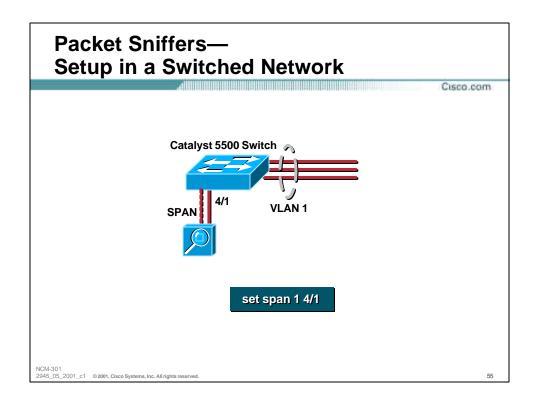
Packet Sniffers

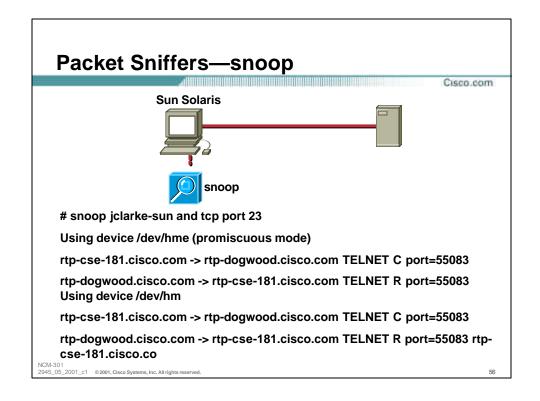
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- Analyze what's really happening on the wire
- Good for measuring performance and connectivity
- Helpful for establishing network baselines

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Packet Sniffers—tcpdump

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tcpdump host jclarke-sun and tcp port 23 tcpdump: listening on fxp0

12:21:37.298373 nms-server2.cisco.com.telnet > rtp-cse-181.cisco.com.51027: P 344418520:344418548(28) ack 2892313522 win 17520 (DF) [tos 0x10]

 Source code available from http://ee.lbl.gov

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Packet Sniffers—Ethereal Cisco.com in x File Edit Capture Display Tools Help 0013818613010710F 1193-901.-C1800.-CIP 1193-901.-C1800.-CIP 1193-901.-C1800.-CIP 1193-901.-C1800.-CIP 1193-902.-C1800.-CIP DISOUTHERS WAST NET HERE OLI SOL CZOCO COLO ALL-BOUTERS, MACST, MET HERE OLI SOL CZOCO COLO ALL-BOUTERS, MACST, MET HERE OLI SOL CZOCO COLO ALL-BOUTERS, MACST, MET HERE 18 17 16702 180 17, 16702 190 18, 863400 191 19, 119908 192 10, 56802 103 10, 011114 194 40, 227140 195 41, 768016 196 41, 76407 197 41, 883101 108 42, 843407 109 41, 011192 레미리 (100,050) (3.0%) 67%) (70.6%) DOD 190 M.SNI 199 43,035292 200 43,567965 201 44,627475 202 44,755352 DEPT 13.0% (20%) MARKED (0.0%) B Frame 188 (67 on wire, 67 captured) Mithernat 17 Mithernat Protocol Miser Ostagram Protocol Michael Standby Mouter Protocol **WHER** \$3,0947 Other (16.4%) d0 01 06 10 04 08 08 45 00 11 60 92 40 06 57 03 60 00 10 09 20 00 00 08 93 08 64 00 08 00 40 66 37 11

Packet Sniffers—Ethereal Follow TCP Stream Follow TCP Stream Friday International Control of Con

Packet Sniffers—Ethereal

Cisco.com

- Reads traces from most commercial packet sniffers
- Reads snoop and tcpdump capture files snoop –s 1518 –o outfile tcpdump –s 1518 –w outfile
- Freely available from http://www.ethereal.com

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Tools of the Trade—Cisco

- Show commands
- Debugs
- Cisco Service Assurance Agent (SAA)

Show Commands

- show cam dynamic
- show cdp neighbor
- show ip route
- show ip cef
- show process cpu
- show system

show cam dynamic

Cisco com

* = Static Entry. + = Permanent Entry. # = System Entry. R = Router Entry. X = Port Security Entry

VLAN	Dest MAC/Route Des	[CoS]	Destination Ports or VCs / [Protocol Type]
18	00-10-0d-38-10-00		5/3 [ALL]
6	00-30-94-1c-46-ff		5/3 [ALL]
100	00-90-27-86-76-e2		5/1 [ALL]
18	00-00-0c-07-ac-12		5/3 [ALL]
100	00-04-de-a9-18-00		5/3 [ALL]
6	00-04-4e-f2-c8-00		5/3 [ALL]
19	00-10-0d-a1-18-80		5/3 [ALL]

- Catalyst OS command
- Shows MAC to port mapping

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Cisco Discovery Protocol

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- Uses layer 2 multicast for advertisements
- Uses special multicast MAC address so that Cisco devices will not forward CDP packets

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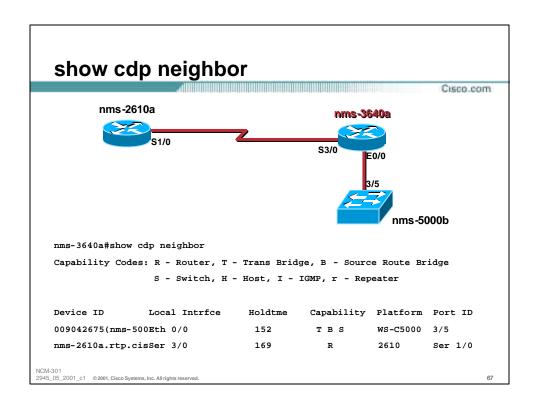
Cisco Discovery Protocol (Cont.)

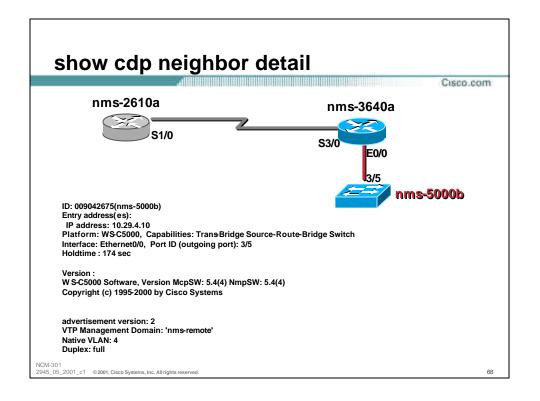
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- Runs on virtually all Cisco devices
- Enabled by default on all broadcast interfaces
- Displays information about directly connected neighbors
- Useful for debugging connectivity issues as well as building topology maps

CDP Rules of Thumb

- Configure CDP only on links between Cisco devices
- Do not configure CDP on links you do not manage





show ip route

Cisco.com

Gateway of last resort is 10.29.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 27 subnets, 4 masks

10.29.22.0/24 [110/110] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.16/30 [110/160] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.19.0/24 [110/137] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.18.0/24 [110/137] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.20/30 [110/135] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.24/30 [110/160] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.2/32 [110/10] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.2/32 [110/110] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.3/32 [110/136] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.3/32 [110/135] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.3/32 [110/135] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

IA 10.29.5.0/28 [110/40] via 10.29.4.2, 12:09:27, Ethernet0/0

- Verify all routers have a route to the destination
- Verify that the route taken is optimal

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show ip cef

		Cisco.com
Next Hop	Interface	
10.29.5.33	Serial5/0/0.2	
10.29.5.1	Serial5/0/0.1	
receive		
10.29.5.33	Serial5/0/0.2	
10.29.5.1	Serial5/0/0.1	
10.29.5.33	Serial5/0/0.2	
10.29.5.1	Serial5/0/0.1	
10.29.5.33	Serial5/0/0.2	
10.29.5.1	Serial5/0/0.1	
10.29.5.33	Serial5/0/0.2	
10.29.5.1	Serial5/0/0.1	
attached	Serial5/0/0.1	
receive		
	10.29.5.33 10.29.5.1 receive 10.29.5.33 10.29.5.1 10.29.5.33 10.29.5.1 10.29.5.33 10.29.5.1 10.29.5.33 10.29.5.1	10.29.5.33 Serial5/0/0.2 10.29.5.1 Serial5/0/0.1 receive 10.29.5.3 Serial5/0/0.1 10.29.5.3 Serial5/0/0.1 10.29.5.33 Serial5/0/0.2 10.29.5.1 Serial5/0/0.1 10.29.5.3 Serial5/0/0.1 10.29.5.3 Serial5/0/0.2 10.29.5.1 Serial5/0/0.2 10.29.5.1 Serial5/0/0.1 10.29.5.3 Serial5/0/0.1 10.29.5.3 Serial5/0/0.1 Serial5/0/0.1 Serial5/0/0.1

- Verify next hops and interfaces are correct for given route prefixes
- Corrupted CEF tables can cause strange routing behaviors

show process cpu

CISCO.

CPU u	tilization for	r five se	conds:	29%/6%;	one min	ute: 8%	; five minutes: 5%
PID	Runtime(ms)	Invoked	uSecs	5Sec	1Min	5Min	TTY Process
1	880	1823462	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 Load Meter
2	572128	2351401	243	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 OSPF Hello
3	0	106	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 RTR Scheduler
4	6118648	1117174	5476	0.00%	0.08%	0.10%	0 Check heaps
5	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 Chunk Manager
6	0	2	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 Pool Manager
7	0	2	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 Timers
8	0	36	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 Serial Backgroun
9	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 OIR Handler
10	1832	112	16357	30.01	% 10.03%	7.44%	18 Virtual Exec

- Check to make sure overall system load is under control
- Use the process list to determine which process might be misbehaving

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show system

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- Catalyst OS command
- Shows environmental stats as well as peak and current traffic load

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Debugs

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- Debug ip packet detail
- Debug ip routing

debug ip packet detail

```
1w2d: IP: s=172.18.124.189 (Serial5/0/0.2), d=10.29.8.2, len 425, rcvd 4
1w2d: UDP src=47427, dst=161
1w2d: IP: s=172.18.124.189 (Serial5/0/0.2), d=10.29.8.2, len 416, rcvd 4
1w2d: UDP src=47427, dst=161
1w2d: IP: s=172.18.124.189 (Serial5/0/0.2), d=10.29.8.2, len 415, rcvd 4
1w2d:
       UDP src=47427, dst=161
1w2d: IP: s=172.18.124.189 (Serial5/0/0.2), d=10.29.8.2, len 417, rcvd 4
        UDP src=47427, dst=161
1w2d: IP: s=172.18.124.189 (Serial5/0/0.2), d=10.29.8.2, len 424, rcvd 4
1w2d: UDP src=47427, dst=161
1w2d: IP: s=172.18.124.189 (Serial5/0/0.2), d=10.29.8.2, len 424, rcvd 4
1w2d:
       UDP src=47427, dst=161
```

- Useful for verifying packet throughput when a sniffer is not available
- Can crash a busy router if not used carefully!

debug ip packet detail <acl>

Cisco.com

router# debug ip packet detail ?
<1-199> Access list
<1300-2699> Access list (extended range)
<cr>

Use an Access-List to Limit the Output!

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debug ip routing

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```
15w0d: RT: add 10.29.6.0/24 via 10.29.3.1, ospf metric [110/792]
15w0d: RT: add 10.29.18.0/24 via 10.29.3.1, ospf metric [110/792]
15w0d: RT: add 10.29.19.0/24 via 10.29.3.1, ospf metric [110/793]
15w0d: RT: add 10.29.41.0/24 via 10.29.3.1, ospf metric [110/792]
15w0d: RT: add 10.29.42.0/24 via 10.29.3.1, ospf metric [110/792]
15w0d: RT: add 10.29.100.0/24 via 10.29.3.1, ospf metric [110/791]
```

- See when routes are added and deleted from the routing table
- Encompasses all routing protocols

debug ip routing <acl>

Cisco.com

router# debug ip routing ?
<1-199> Access list
<1300-2699> Access list (extended range)
<cr>

 Use access-lists to limit the output and to focus on specific routes

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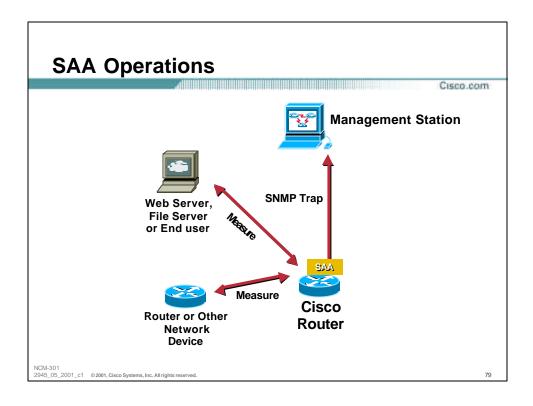
Cisco Service Assurance Agent (SAA)

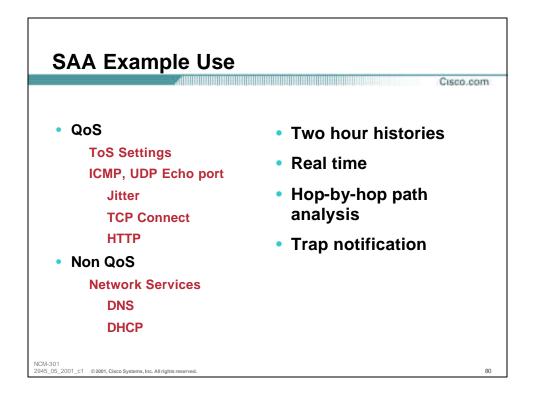
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LAN/WAN troubleshooting

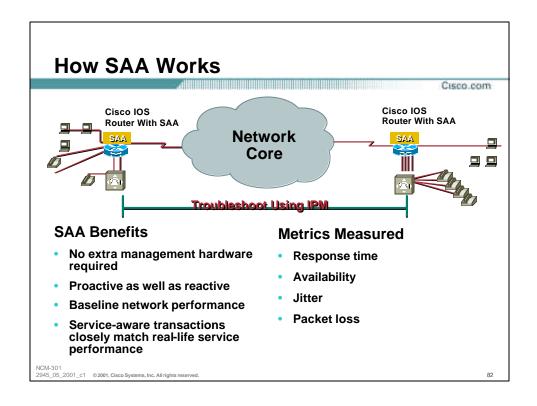
Measures hop-by-hop response time and availability Evaluates thresholds and generates alarms QoS aware

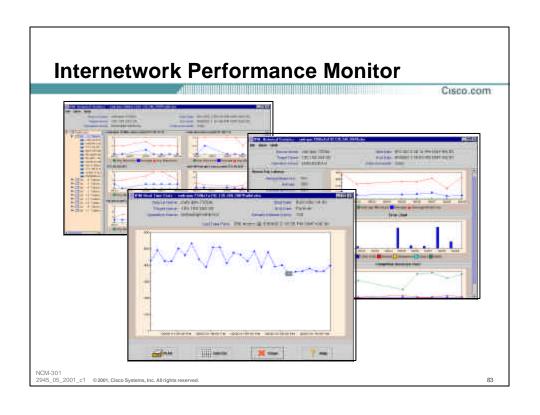
Utilizes SA agent embedded in IOS
 No extra management hardware required
 Leverage your existing Cisco routers

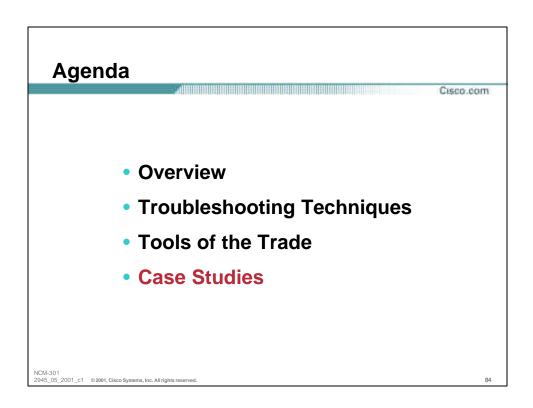




SAA Availability SA Agent IOS 11.2 (18) IOS 11.3 (6) IP Plus Desktop Plus IBM Enterprise IOS 12.0(5) IOS 12.0(5) IOS 12.1(1)



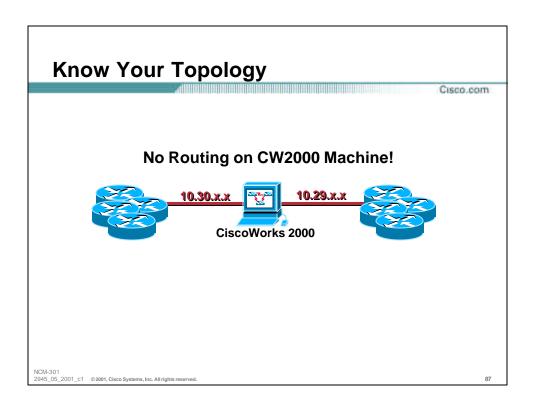


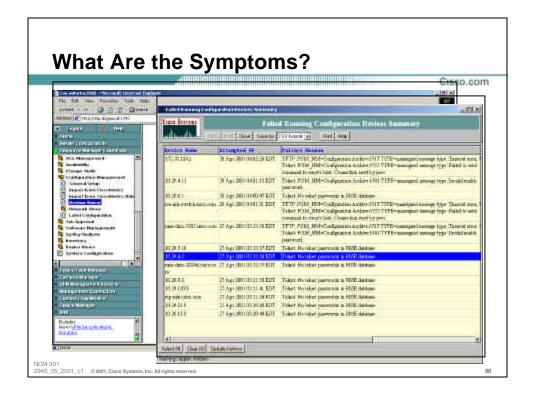


Case Study 1: Resource Manager **Essentials Config Retrieval**

 Problem: RME cannot collect configurations from my devices

How It Should Work





Ask the Right Questions

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• Does this work for any devices?

Yes, it works for devices on the 10.30.x.x subnet

 Can you do a manual TFTP from the failing devices to the server?

Yes, manually doing a copy running tftp works fine

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Develop a Plan of Attack

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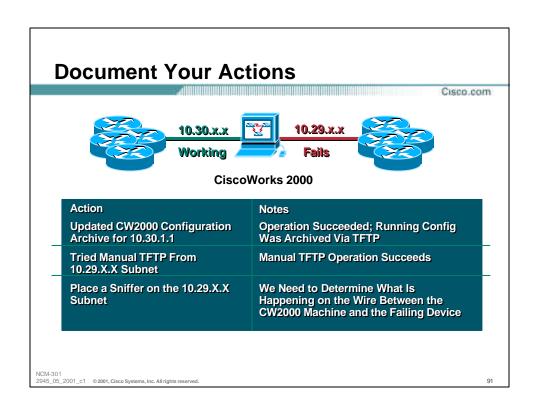
- TFTP operations work to the 10.30.x.x subnet Assumption: CiscoWorks 2000 services are working correctly, and the TFTP daemon is functioning
- Manual TFTP operations work for the devices failing in CiscoWorks 2000

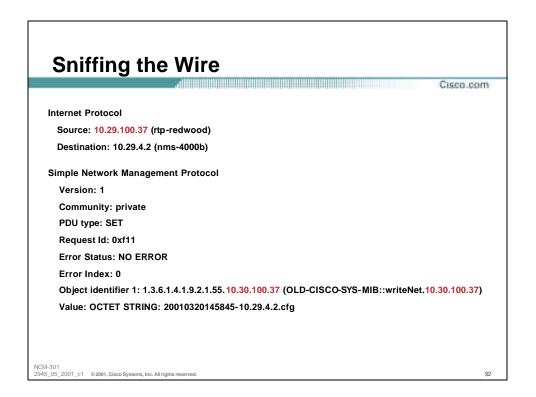
Assumption: Network and TFTP application layer connectivity exists between the failing devices

 Next step: Get a sniffer and analyze what is happening on the wire

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Sniffing the Wire (Cont.)

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Internet Protocol

Version: 4

Source: 10.29.4.2 (nms-4000b)

Destination: 10.30.100.37 (rtp-redwood)

Trivial File Transfer Protocol
Opcode: Write Request (2)

DESTINATION File: 20010320145845-10.29.4.2.cfg

Type: octet

Internet Protocol

Version: 4

Source: 10.29.100.37 (rtp-redwood)

Destination: 10.29.4.2 (nms-4000b)

Internet Control Message Protocol

Type: 3 (Destination unreachable)

Code: 9 (Network administratively prohibited)

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Problem Solved!

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 Solution: The fact that the CiscoWorks 2000 machine is multi-homed is causing a problem with Resource Manager Essentials; calling the TAC reveals this is bug CSCdp30606 which is fixed in RME 3.2

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Case Study 2: **Troubleshooting Mobile IP**

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 Problem: Mobile nodes are taking a long time to get registered with the home agent

How It Should Work IRDP: Agent Advertisement: Lifetime, Type, Services IRDP: Agent Solicitation: Lifetime, Services Registration

Know Your Topology

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- Mobile node registration comes in to the home agent via the foreign agent
- The home agent checks the remote TACACS+ authentication database to verify that the mobile node is allowed to register

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What Are the Symptoms?

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- Mobile nodes retry multiple times before successfully registering with home agent
- Sometimes the mobile node needs to be rebooted before it will successfully register

Ask the Right Questions

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Does this happen all the time?

No, only when a large number of mobile nodes try to register at the same time

 Do you see any errors on the home agent when these failures are occurring?

Yes, we see "insufficient resources" errors incrementing when this problem occurs

 Does the home agent CPU spike when this problem is occurring?

No, CPU stays relatively low on the HA

Develop a Plan of Attack

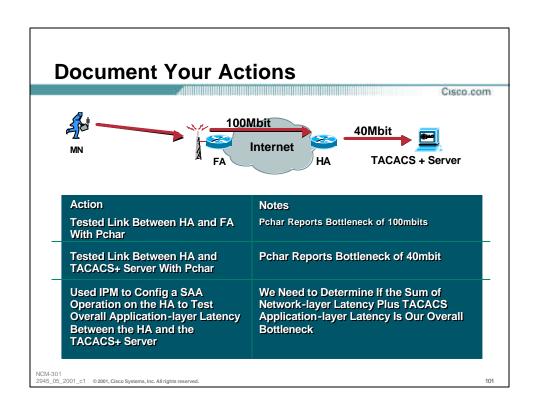
 Mobile node registrations timeout when a large number of registrations take place at once

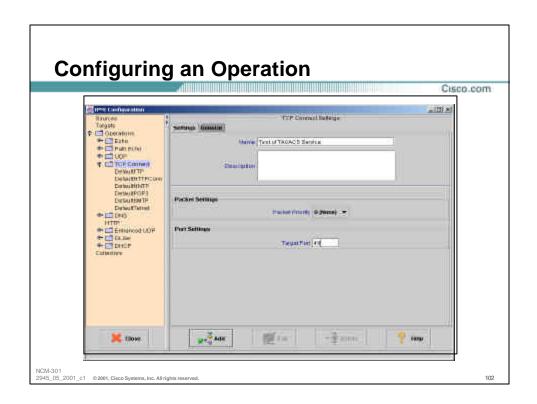
Assumption: Somewhere we are hitting a bottleneck

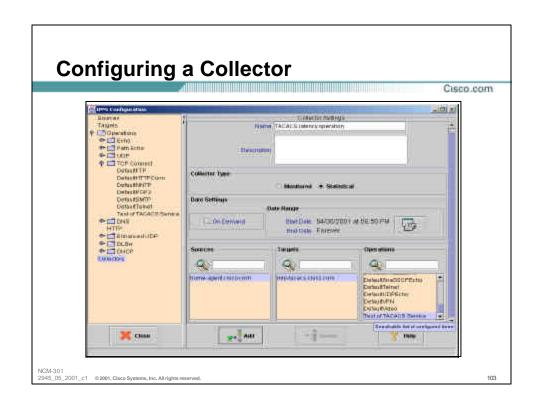
"Insufficient resources" errors are incrementing when failures occur

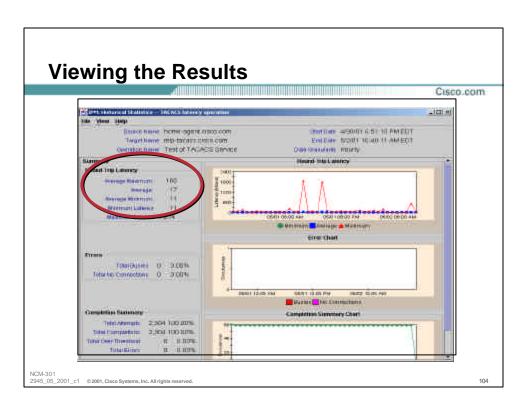
Assumption: This supports our bottleneck assumption

- CPU remains stable on the home agent Assumption: The HA itself is not the bottleneck
- Next step: Analyze the paths between the HA and the FA and between the HA and the TACACS server









Testing With the New Data

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- Ran lab tests with the new latency data from IPM/SAA
- Discovered that when many mobile nodes tried to register at once, latency spiked to unacceptable levels between the HA and the TACACS server
- This increase caused some mobile nodes to timeout when trying to register with the home agent

Problem Solved!

Solution: Upgrading the path between the HA and the TACACS server along with upgrading the TACACS server's hardware allowed for more mobile node registrations to occur simultaneously without timeouts; upgrading the HA IOS to a version that cached registration requests also helped alleviate the problem

Summary and Tips

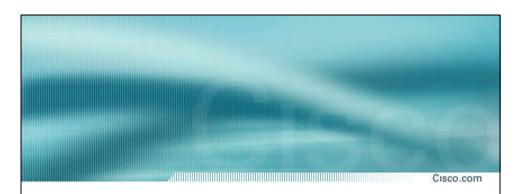
- Don't panic!
- Understand your network
- Develop network baselines
- Gather the right information from your users
- Work methodically and document all your actions

Summary and Tips

- Learn the tools
- Figure out which tools and which options work for each problem
- Use access-lists when enabling debug commands

Summary and Tips

Develop network baselines



Network Troubleshooting Tools and Techniques

Session NCM-301

